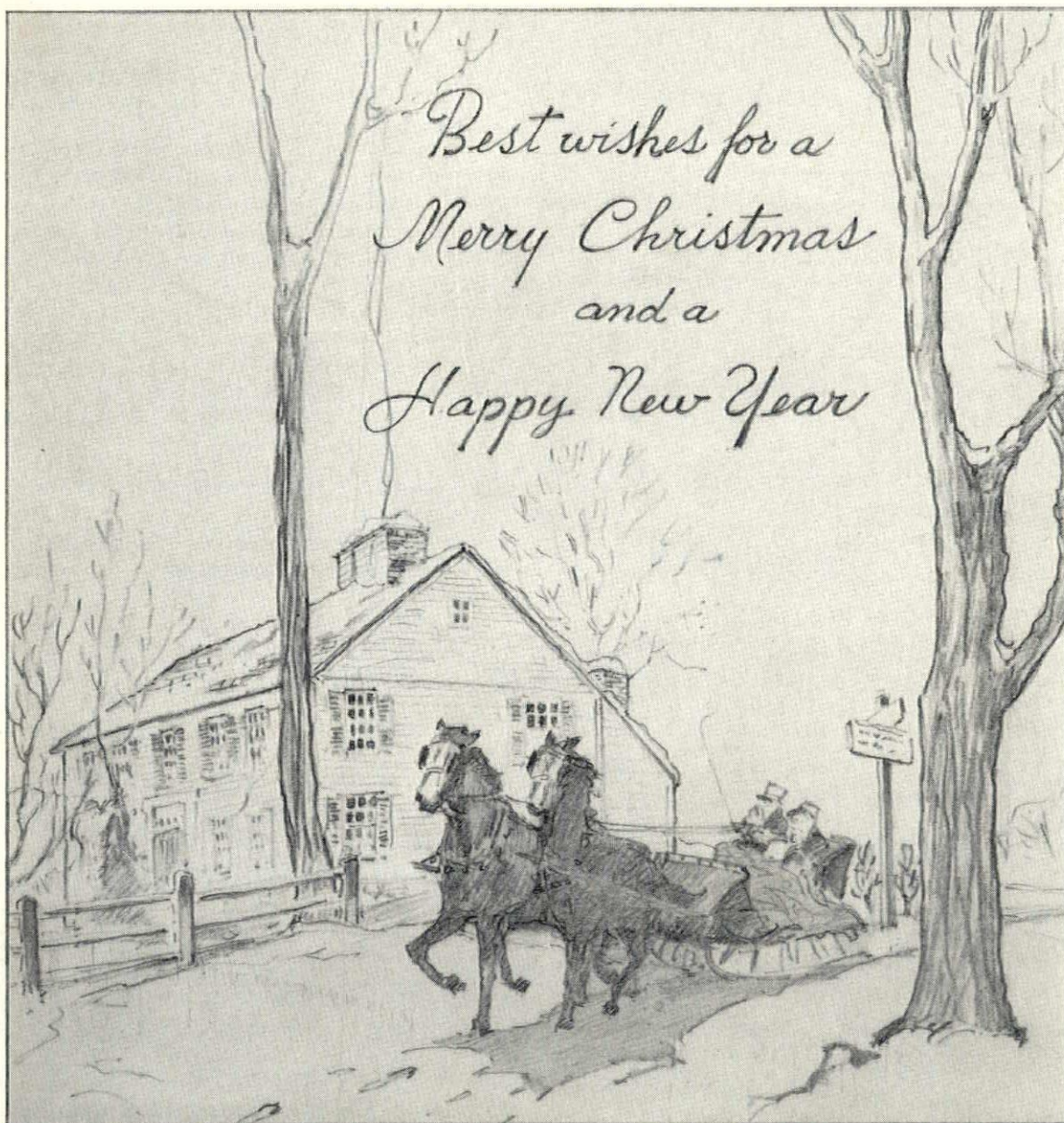


THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECT

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATION —
A CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS



DECEMBER 1950
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WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL CONVENTION

FEBRUARY 16, 17, 1951

The Wisconsin Architects Association will become ONE year old in February of 1951, and will celebrate its anniversary with its SECOND CONVENTION which is to be held Friday and Saturday, February 16 and 17 at the Plankinton House, Milwaukee.

Tentative plans for the Convention were made at the meeting of the Executive Board on Saturday, December 2, at the Plankinton.

The principal feature will be a Regional Seminar on Planning, similar to that held this past summer in Minneapolis.

Another feature will be a general discussion on CONSTRUCTION Matters Effecting the Profession in the North Central States."

Regional Director Henry Wilbur Tusler of Minneapolis will be present and the Wisconsin Group is hoping and expecting that there will be a large attendance from the North Central State Region — Illinois, Minnesota, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

The Executive Board appointed the following to serve on the Convention Committee: John P. Jacoby, Frederick J. Schweitzer, Carl Lloyd Ames, Allen J. Strang, Leonard M. Schober, Fritz von Grossmann and Al J. Seitz.

The Board also appointed the following to serve on the Nominating Committee for Directors-at-Large: Ralph H. Kloppenburg, William G. Herbst and Roger C. Kirchhoff.

The entire membership will vote on the Directors-at-Large by secret mail ballot, according to the By-Laws, and as was the custom of the former Wisconsin Chapter.

The Divisional Directors are being elected by their respective State Divisions, as are their local officers, but at too late a date to appear in this December Issue of The Wisconsin Architect.

The Producers' Council, Wisconsin Chapter, will again have its annual tabletop display at the Convention. For a good many years this has been an event that the architects and the members of the Producers' Council have looked forward to with a great deal of interest.

According to Robert R. Friauf, President of the Council's Wisconsin Chapter, all of the companies are not in as far as reservations are concerned, but with the added new members this year, it is quite apparent that all of the space will be limited to members of the Council.

In addition to Mr. Friauf, President, the officers are Walter Winding, Vice President; Orley Brown, Secretary; Donald Fridell, Treasurer; Jim Mitchell, Program Chairman, and John Casey, Chairman, Joint Architect-Producers' Council.

Mr. Mitchell will be in charge of the Council's Convention plans. As in the past, the mezzanine floor will be devoted to displays and Attendance Prizes will again be awarded to the Architects by the Producers' Council members.

YOUR ARCHITECT'S PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY POLICY

By Gerald J. Rice

(This is the first in a series of articles by Gerald J. Rice, Attorney for The Wisconsin Architects Association.)

Unfortunately most people do not consider or study their liability insurance policies until they are in trouble. For an architect, the professional liability policy, made available through the efforts of The American Institute of Architects, provides considerable protection, but has certain limits and exclusions well worth studying.

The chief provisions and exclusions of the policy are as follows:

1. The insurance company agrees to pay all sums for which the architect becomes liable by law for damages directly resulting from negligence of the architect resulting in accident.
2. The insurance company agrees to defend any law-suit or claim made under the policy.
3. The policy shall apply only to negligence resulting in accident occurring anywhere in the world during the policy period or within one year after the end of the policy period.
4. The insurance does not apply to any dishonest, fraudulent, criminal or malicious act or misrepresentation, by the insured architect.
5. The insurance does not apply to any claims against the architect for breach of his contract or failure to fulfill contract obligations, warranties, or guarantees; nor to any claims based on an agreement of the architect to assume the liability of other persons or to hold them harmless.
6. The insurance does not apply to any loss or expense for additions to, remodeling, demolishing, or rebuilding of any structure as a result of error or omission in professional services, which error or omission does not result in an accident.

First of all, it must be noted that the contract is an indemnity contract to pay only such sum as the architect is obliged to pay by law. There are many cases where a bad result or loss is based upon a mere error of judgment of an architect and not on his negligence. In many other cases, while the architect may have been negligent, his negligence may not have been the proximate or direct cause of the loss, and hence he may not be legally liable.

Secondly, it appears that the loss which the insurance company will pay is only one where the architect's negligence results in an accident. Under the exclusion clauses, the insurance company expressly rules out liability where the claim against the architect is not one arising from an accident but for his failure to fulfill his contract or for his breach of contract with an owner, or where the claim is based on the architect's agreement to assume liability of another. Furthermore under the exclusion clauses, if the architect makes an error in his plans or is negligent in his supervision, and it becomes necessary to rebuild or to strengthen a structure before there has occurred any "accident", the architect is not protected under the policy for any liability imposed upon him by his negligent act or error.

It should be apparent without much further study that the policy in question is an "accident" policy; and is not to be relied upon by an architect to reimburse him for losses he may sustain in every case where he is negligent; but only in such cases where there occurs an "accident".

What is an "accident"? The writer has been unable to find any Wisconsin Supreme Court decision specifically defining "accident" in connection with the practice of architecture. There are a number of decisions defining an accident in connection with claims for workmens compensation. Generally, an "accident" is defined in such cases as a fortuitous event which is unexpected and unforeseen, and involving an external act or occurrence. It contemplates an event not within one's foresight and expectation, resulting in a mishap causing injury. (161 Wis. 370, 154 N.W. 640; 162 Wis. 180, 184, 155 N.W. 919; 181 Wis. 513; 224 Wis. 531)

In a very early Wisconsin case, *Schneider v. Provident L. Ins. Co.*, (24 Wis. 28) it was held "that an accident may happen from an unknown cause, but it is not essential that the cause should be unknown; it may be an unusual result of a known cause and therefore unexpected to the party; that accidents often happen from such kinds of negligence."

Several cases have arisen under the policy in question during the past year and are useful examples to study. A pending case is the claim of a woman for injuries sustained in a fall on a stairway of a large public building recently erected. While there apparently occurred an "accident" within the meaning of the policy, it must be proved that there was negligence on the part of the architect which

led to the accident if there is to be recovery. Since the claim is based upon the "Safe Place Statute", it will most likely have to be proved that the stairway was constructed in violation of the State Building Code or otherwise was so designed and constructed as to be unsafe. If such proof is not forthcoming, there will be no liability and no payment by the insurance company. The value of the insurance policy in providing a defense of the action should be quite obvious; having in mind the experience of the insurance company in handling these cases and the legal expense were the architect obliged to defend the claim himself.

In another case which was not litigated, an owner sought to recover the cost of replacing a non-load bearing partition wall which collapsed approximately a year after it was constructed. Upon investigation it was discovered that not only was the architect negligent in failing to specify clip angles to anchor the masonry blocks to steel columns and in failing to specify walls and columns of sufficient thickness under the code, but that the contractor had erected the walls out of plumb and that the owner had braced a crane run-way against the columns setting up a side-thrust which the columns were not designed to carry. Testing these facts under the policy, we find that either the contractor's negligence or the act of the owner in bracing the crane against the columns could have been the direct, proximate cause of the collapse of the wall. It is entirely possible that, notwithstanding the negligence of the architect in designing the wall, it would have served as a partition without ever collapsing had not the owner unduly burdened the columns. Thus, had a jury or judge found that the negligence of the architect did not cause the collapse of the wall, the architect would not have been legally liable and the insurer would not have had to pay.

The collapse of the wall, in the above-mentioned case, seems to be an accident within the definitions stated above, since it was clearly unexpected and there was an external occurrence in the bracing of the crane to the columns. However, had the weakness of the wall been discovered before it collapsed, and had it been necessary to expend a considerable sum of money to strengthen or rebuild the wall, the insurance company would most likely have refused liability under its exclusion clauses, since there was no "accident". Where no "accident" results from the architect's negligence, the insurance company may not be liable, while the architect remains liable personally to the owner for damage resulting from his negligence.

If there is any possibility that the insurance company will deny liability on the ground that the loss in question does not result from an "accident", the architect should be sure to employ his own counsel; for on many occasions there may be an honest, debatable question on whether the given facts constitute an "accident".

In another case which occurred during the last year, the architect involved very wisely employed an attorney in just such a situation mentioned above

where there was no obvious "accident". In this latter case, it was discovered when the foundation walls were almost completed that the excavation had been too deep and that the top of the foundation walls was below the grade specified in the plans and specifications. Upon investigation, it was shown that the Plat of Survey required of the owner was in error, that the Architect had erroneously noted the elevation of the monument on his plans, and that the contractor had failed to properly lay out the work and that both he and the architect had failed to check the elevations at the time of the excavation. This matter was adjusted satisfactorily. But had it gone to trial, the attorney for the architect would most likely have argued that the "accident" was the excavation which was made as a result of the failure of the contractor and the architect to properly establish its depth. The value of this argument is purely speculative, and until our Supreme Court has ruled on a number of similar situations, we will have no guides to determine when there is or is not an accident, except in the most clear cut cases.

The foregoing comments are not intended to be a complete and exhaustive analysis of the architect's professional liability policy, but only to illustrate some of the limits and exclusions of the policy and some of the problems. Since most cases between architect and owner involving damage to the structure designed and built for the owner do not involve tragic "accidents", the insurance company may not only defend on such ground, but may also deny liability on the ground that the loss occurred because the architect failed to fulfill his contract to properly draw plans and adequately supervise construction, such breach of contract being excluded under the policy. In all these cases, it is undoubtedly wise for the architect to consult with his own attorney at the same time he refers the claim to the insurance company. For if the insurance company denies liability, the architect will have to rely on his own attorney to minimize the damages if any.

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NOVEMBER DODGE REPORT

NEW YORK, November — Construction contract awards in the 37 states east of the Rockies in October totaled \$1,135,815,000, or 12 per cent less than the September figure of \$1,286,541,000, but 7 per cent above October 1949 it was reported today by F. W. Dodge Corporation, construction news and marketing specialists.

The ten-month 1950 total of \$12,245,561,000 was 45 per cent higher than the corresponding total for 1949, according to Dodge.

The total of square feet of floor area for the first ten months of 1950 was 1,115,216,000, 57 per cent higher than the same total for last year.

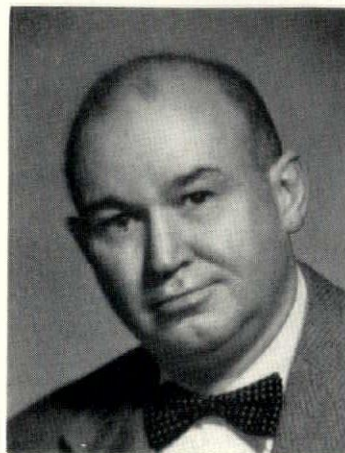
Residential awards in October totaled \$529,867,000, a decrease of 4 per cent from September, but 6 per cent higher than October 1949. Non-residential awards totaled \$426,820,000, 14 per cent less than the September figure, but 20 per cent ahead of October last year.

Public and private works and utilities totaled \$179,128,000, 25 per cent below the September figure and 12 per cent less than the October 1949 total.

WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATION CONVENTION February 16 - 17

H. B. BROWN NAMED ASSISTANT GENERAL SALES MANAGER, INLAND STEEL

Inland Steel Products Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Manufacturers of steel building products and consumer specialties, has announced the appointment of H. B. "Jack" Brown as Assistant General Sales Manager. He will be directly responsible to General Sales Manager, Robert S. Schmieder. As part of his responsibilities, Mr. Brown will continue to give general direction to the Metal Lath Products Sales Division, which he managed prior to his promotion.



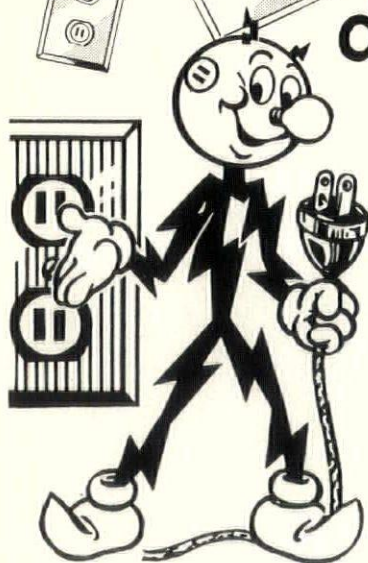
H. B. BROWN

Mr. Brown has had many years of experience in the manufacture and distribution of Metal

Lath and Accessories and other building products. Shortly after leaving the University of Illinois in 1924, he started with the Northwestern Expanded Metal Company and later was for many years with the United States Gypsum Company. Jack Brown came with Inland in 1948.

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AIRPLANE HANGARS IN CHICAGO

The pair of twin hangars for American Airlines at the Chicago Municipal Airport provide a concrete example of some interesting facts concerning building technology and economy in this country today. These structures each span 257 ft. clear with a $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. reinforced concrete roof strengthened by widely spaced concrete supporting ribs. Clear height at mid-span is 58.4 ft.

Chief point of economic interest in the big twins is the choice of thin shell and minimum sized reinforced concrete arch ribs for such a job in the U. S. Labor costs and other time and money elements in the construction of the traveler form for such a job are large, but re-use of the traveler six times has resulted in a low per square foot form cost, thus bringing the overall cost of the hangars below that of a comparable steel design. Up to the present, most of the famous sweeping concrete arch structures have been built in other countries, where there existed a far different balance among labor costs, material costs, and material availability. But now steel has not only increased in price here in greater proportion than has concrete, but steel is difficult to obtain, while concrete is not.

Before the final selection of materials for the hangar in Chicago, consulting engineers Amman & Whitney made extensive comparative analyses of the different types of roof framing which might have been used, both concrete and steel. They found that un-fireproofed steel construction would cost no less than concrete framing, and fireproofed steel framing would be considerably more expensive.

The design conditions of this structure called for minimum stiffness. This was attainable in the thin shell because of the comparatively slender, flexible concrete ribs, and the vertical location of the shell with respect to the ribs. The roof shell is placed not on top the ribs, but midway in their depth, at the neutral axis, thus decreasing the moments at crown and springing line, and volume change and abutment yield stresses. Stiffness in such arches is no advantage beyond a certain necessary point, since it does not mean strength, but only the responsibility to continue the stiffness through the rest of the structure.

Dead load moments in these hangars are all but eliminated by having the axis of each rib shaped to coincide with the funicular curve for dead load. Elimination of these moments lessens the distortion due to plastic flow under long time loading and enables smaller ribs to be used.

General contractor for the buildings was Corbetta Construction Co., Amman & Whitney were responsible for design and supervision of construction, with Aymar Embury II, architect, and Chauncey L. Chase, con-

(Continued on Page 10)



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SONS CARRY ON

IN PROFESSION OF

ARCHITECTURE

BE he doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief, or ARCHITECT, nothing can so gratify a father as his son's following in his footsteps.

However, it does seem to us . . . perhaps because we're so very architecture-minded and therefore prejudiced . . . that of all the sires in all the professions, the father of the architecturally inclined son, is the proudest one of all.

And that's because . . . let's look at it this way.

Did you ever hear of an architect who regretted or lamented his choice of profession? Who wished he'd chosen, instead, to be doctor, lawyer, merchant or chief? No. They're a proud lot, these architects. Almost, we'd say with tongue in cheek, complacently smug.

This treatise was brought about by our perusing of the 1950 ROSTER of The Wisconsin Architects Association, wherein we noted the repetition of surnames. A surprising number of duplications. Fathers and sons associated in this profession of architecture.

YOU see listed William G. Herbst, and his son, Roger M. Herbst; Fitzhugh Scott, and Fitzhugh Scott, Jr.; Arthur L. Seidenschwartz, and his son, Arthur W. Seidenschwartz; Mark F. Pfaller, and his son, Mark Arthur Pfaller, Milwaukee; Frank J. Stepnoski, and his son, Sylvester J. Stepnoski, Fond du Lac. You see the name, Leonard M. Schober, and under EMERITUS, his father, Mr. Max W. Schober, listed. In this instance, the senior Mr. Schober having retired, his place in the Green Bay firm of Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford and Jahn, is filled by his son.

And another name has been added. In the October Minutes of the Wisconsin Architects Association published in the November issue, it was noted that "Thomas Hilary Flad of Madison was elected to associate membership." As a matter of fact, it appears there is a house-full of Flads in the Madison office of CORPORATE MEMBER John J. Flad. Mr. Flad tells us that in addition to Thomas, recently graduated from an architectural school, he has two other sons in his office — John J., Jr., and Joseph H.

BUT after cataloging these contemporaries — contemporaries of today, that is — you are struck by other names. Very, very familiar ones. And you can't bypass these, because then you would not be starting at the beginning. For these are the sons of men responsible for the organizing of architects in the State of Wisconsin. Men responsible for the Milwaukee Architectural Club which came into being in 1900 and was to become, in 1911, the parent organization of the Wisconsin Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, which in turn has become the Wisconsin Architects Association making ready for its first anniversary.

And so as you view this 1950 ROSTER, you linger over the names, A. C. Eschweiler, Jr., Carl F. Eschweiler and Theodore L. Eschweiler. Three architects who grew up in the office of their father, the late Mr. Alexander C. Eschweiler, and now that he is gone, still carry on the firm of Eschweiler and Eschweiler. The senior Mr. Eschweiler, a Fellow of The American Institute of Architects, was the first president of the Milwaukee Architectural Club and a charter member of the Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A.

And again your eye lingers. Now over the names, John J. Brust and Paul Brust. They, too, became associated with their father, the late Mr. Peter Brust, and today carry on under the same firm name, Brust and Brust. Like Mr. Eschweiler, Mr. Peter Brust was a Fellow of The American Institute of Architects, a charter member of the Milwaukee Architectural Club and the Wisconsin Chapter, A.I.A.

Twice on the ROSTER you see the name Brielmaier — Joseph M. and Leo A. Two more sons who practiced with their father and continue under the old firm name of E. Brielmaier & Sons Co. The late Mr. E. Brielmaier, the records show, became affiliated with the Architectural Club in 1902.

Other Milwaukee architects listed who are following in the fathers' profession:

Rubens F. Clas, son of the late Mr. A. C. Clas, early member of the Architectural Club, Fellow of the A.I.A., and charter member of the Wisconsin Chapter; Francis J. Rose, son of the late Mr. Thomas L. Rose, a member of the Architectural Club and charter member of the Wisconsin Chapter; Roger C. Kirchhoff (now State Architect at Madison) is another who began his career in the office of his father, Mr. Charles Kirchhoff, when the firm was known as Kirchhoff & Rose. The late Mr. Charles Kirchhoff was also a member of the Architectural club and charter member of the Wisconsin Chapter.

And in Manitowoc, Frederick W. Raeuber is carrying on the business established by his father, the late Mr. William J. Raeuber, a non-resident member of the Milwaukee Architectural Club.

How about this? Hasn't the Wisconsin Architects Association a record in the matter of Fathers and Sons? Can any other Chapter beat, or even match it? We'd like to know.

Incidentally, we found the records of the old Milwaukee Architectural Club so tremendously interesting, as we were delving for the above data, that next month we'll be publishing excerpts from these meetings held at the turn of the Century. And you'll see how extremely active in organization affairs were such members as Richard Philipp and Gerrit J. deGelleke, just as they are today.

E. S. H.

TWO INTERESTING LETTERS

October 17, 1950

SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

October 12, 1950

Mr. Ralph Walker, President
American Institute of Architects
101 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Walker:

I have just learned that the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects discontinued the Committee for the Preservation of Historic Monuments.

To me, this is unfortunate. The Architectural profession plays a big part in the movement for the protection and preservation of Historic Monuments and the A.I.A. has demonstrated this in the following examples:

1. The preservation of the Octagon House and that address as the Institute Headquarters.
2. Membership in the National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings besides sharing the Octagon House provide its headquarters.
3. Its part in the Historic American Buildings Survey.

My experience with the Committee has been in connection with the Historic American Buildings Survey. In administering the National Park Service part of the three party agreement between the Library of Congress, the American Institute of Architects and the National Park Service, the A.I.A. contact has been the Chairman of the Committee for the Preservation of Historic Monuments. First through Dr. Leicester B. Holland and recently Turpin C. Bannister. Now that the Committee no longer exists, to whom shall we turn?

I grant that during the war and since there has been relatively little business for the A.I.A. and but few drawings have been added to the collection of measured drawings of the Historic American Buildings Survey. Nevertheless the thread of continuity has not been broken.

Representing the National Park Service on the Historic American Buildings Survey, I am interested (if the Committee is to be discontinued) who would set for the Institute in place of the Committee Chairman.

As a member of the A.I.A. interested in the preservation of Historic Monuments I urge that the Board of Directors reconsider and continue the Committee.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) THOS. C. VINT
Chief of Planning and Construction

copy to: Mr. Earl H. Reed
1835 North Orleans Street
Chicago 14, Illinois

Mr. Morgan Yost, President
Chicago Chapter, A.I.A.
4107 Richmond St.
Kenilworth, Illinois

Re: Discontinuance of the Committee for the
Preservation of Historic Monuments

My dear Morgan:

Knowing your deep interest in and service to the cause of historic architecture I am enclosing copy of a letter just received from Thos. C. Vint, Chief of Planning and Construction, National Parks Service. It is addressed to Mr. Ralph Walker, President, American Institute of Architects, and calls attention to the unexplained discontinuance of our Committee for the preservation of Historic Monuments.

Enclosed is a copy of this letter which ably sums up the achievements of the Institute in this field which is so patently one of primary architectural concern. It must be assumed that failure to continue this Committee was the result of oversight and that if the matter is called to the attention of the Directors, the Committee will be restored. In case of another depression (so wished for by the Communists) the Institute should be ready to give employment to needy members of the profession and to cooperate with the Historic American Building Survey. This, the discontinued Committee, the writer understands, was organized to do along with other things. During the last depression, several hundred were provided with extremely useful employment in Illinois alone.

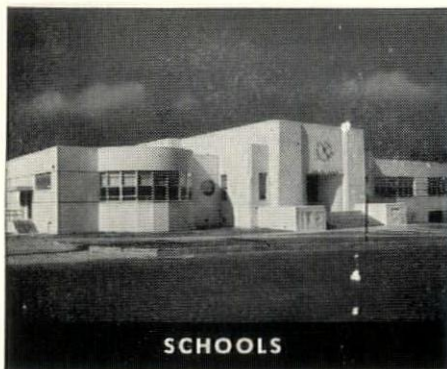
I respectfully urge that the Executive Committee make representations to the Board of Directors, A.I.A. in such manner as may result in reappointment of this Committee.

Very truly yours,

EARL H. REED
Member National Advisory Committee
Historic American Buildings Survey

cc: Mr. Edgar F. Lundeen, A.I.A.
Mr. Turpin C. Bannister, A.I.A.
Mr. Lee Burns, A.I.A.
Mr. John A. Bryan, A.I.A.
Mr. Leigh Hunt, F.A.I.A.
Mr. Emil Lerch, F.A.I.A.

WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS
ASSOCIATION CONVENTION
February 16 - 17



SCHOOLS



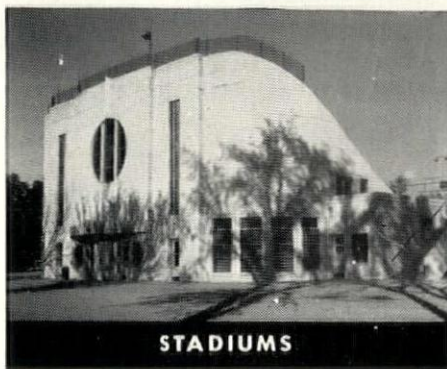
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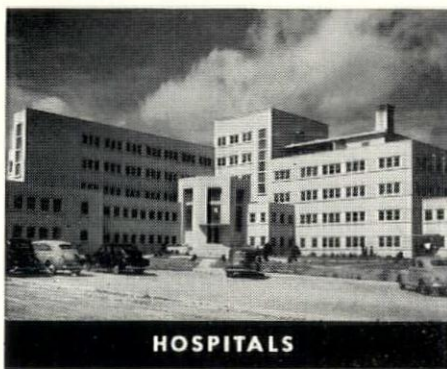
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(Continued from Page 6)

sulting engineer on utilities. Glenn E. Markt supervised as American Airlines director of airports and buildings.

* * *

AMPHITHEATER UMBRELLA

Unfolds in 2½ minutes to protect 9,500 light-opera listeners against rain, the management against the \$10,000 loss of a rained-out performance.

If there is anything drearier than an open air theater in the rain, abandoned and glistening, it is the manager's woeful little notation: "rained out." Until now, such dousings have canceled five or six performances in each of the Pittsburgh Civic Light Opera Association's brief seasons at the University of Pittsburgh stadium. The loss: \$10,000 to \$12,000 per night. Even a mildly threatening forecast over the local radio succeeded in substantially cutting attendance. To unglue the Civic Opera from the red side of the ledger, president Edgar J. Kauffman and his co-officials determined to construct a rain-defiant outdoor amphitheater in which the gimmick would be an unfolding fan-like roof. Despite a keen head for business, like many other music lovers he respects the esthetic satisfaction derived from listening to good music under the stars. One of modern architecture's leading protagonists, client of such distinguished architects as Wright or Neutra, Kauffman donated half the needed funds — \$500,000. The balance will be furnished by the city. Accordingly, the spring of 1950 will see ground broken for yet another major feature of Pittsburgh's rejuvenation program: the new Municipal Outdoor Amphitheater. Its seating capacity: 9,500.

Obviously, practical requirements for an unfolding roof on a theater entail an unobstrusive system of support, clear of sight lines, scenery and backdrops. In this case, the architects' solution is a giant steel cantilever frame projecting from the rear to the center of the amphitheater overhead and bearing a mast to which the roof's supporting cables are attached. The roof is virtually a flexible fabric tent comprised of pie-shaped segments which fans out on both sides from its furled position on either side of the cantilever frame. Tracks to carry the cables supporting and guiding the fabric are mounted on a ring girder supported at 30 ft. intervals by abutments which circle the amphitheater at a radius of 200 ft. The fabric

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roof, however, has a radius of only 180 ft., leaving a 20 ft. gap inside the ring girder where a huge circle of planting pockets acts as a continuous gutter. Two rigid structural members or booms, serve as the leading edges of the roof. These are propelled by a pair of 50 h.p. friction-drive electric trolleys operating on the ring girder's boom track. To provide alternately for pressure and suction under wind action, a dual cable system was worked out, the upper cables supporting the dead load and external wind pressure on the fabric, the lower ones resisting internal wind pressure. In other words, roof construction embodies the basic elements of parachute design. Complete enclosure of the amphitheater will be noiselessly achieved in less than 2½ minutes.

A central control booth, measuring 22 x 11 ft. and suspended from the cantilevered truss houses the operating mechanism for the roof, sound control machinery and spot lighting. The last will be augmented by peripheral illumination. Because of the visual interference of the cantilever support in the center of the parterre, no seating is located behind it. Instead this space is utilized as an inner lobby.

In connection with the roof material, extensive research and tests are now being conducted at the Mellon Institute to determine the most suitable type of fabric. Vinyl resin and neoprene coatings are also being tested on a variety of cloths for such properties as tensile strength, flax resistance, sun resistance and many others. It is anticipated that the roof fabric will have to be replaced every five to ten years at a cost of about \$100,000. Though this may seem astronomical at first glance, it should be remembered that this figure parallels the financial loss of only ten rained-out performances under the present unsatisfactory conditions.

* * *

Editor's Note: Charles S. Whitney of Ammann & Whitney, New York-Milwaukee Consulting Engineers who engineered the two structures described in the above articles, is an honorary member of the Wisconsin Architects Association. The articles are reprints from Architectural Forum.

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